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[No. 10, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1791. [Whole No. 218.]

The ADDRESS *of the* MERCHANTS *of* CHARLESTON

To the Preſident of the United States.

SIR,

THE merchants of Charleſton, entertaining a juſt ſenſe of the high honor conferred on this city by your preſence, take the earlieſt opportunity of congratulating you on your arrival.

The obligations which are due to you from every member of the republic, are acknowledged by all;—to enter into a detail of them, would be to produce the hiſtory of your life, and to repeat what is re-echoed from one end of the continent to the other. Were it poſſible, Sir, for your fellow-citizens to omit doing juſtice to your merits, the teſtimony of other nations would evince their neglect or ingratitude—the whole world concurring in the ſame opinion of you.

Convinced as we are of your conſtant ſolicitude for the general welfare, it muſt afford you particular ſatisfaction to find the progreſſive effects of the federal government in this State; and that the inhabitants are faſt emerging from the heavy calamities to which they were ſubjected by the late war.

Senſible of the numerous bleſſings our country has derived from your wiſe and judicious adminiſtration—we feel animated with the moſt lively ſentiments of gratitude towards you: Suffer us, then, on the preſent occaſion, to repreſent to you the affectionate ſenſibility with which we are impreſſed, by aſſuring you that we yield to *none* in ſincere reſpect and attachment to your perſon; and we earneſtly implore the Almighty Father of the univerſe, long to preſerve a Life ſo valuable and dear to the people over whom you preſide.

In behalf of the merchants of Charleſton.

May 3, 1791. E. DARRELL, *Chairman.*

To which the Preſident returned the following anſwer:

To the MERCHANTS *of* CHARLESTON.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR congratulations on my arrival in South-Carolina, enhanced by the affectionate manner in which they are offered, are received with the moſt grateful ſenſibility.

Flattered by the favorable ſentiments you expreſs of my endeavors to be uſeful to our country, I deſire to aſſure you of my conſtant ſolicitude for its welfare, and of my particular ſatisfaction in obſerving the advantages which accrue to the highly-deſerving citizens of this State, from the operations of the general government.

I am not leſs indebted to your expreſſions of perſonal attachment and reſpect—they receive my beſt thanks, and induce my moſt ſincere wiſhes for your profeſſional proſperity, and your individual happineſs. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The ADDRESS *of the* GRAND-MASTER *of the Fraternity of* ANCIENT YORK MASONS, *of* CHARLESTON,

To the Preſident of the United States.

SIR,

INDUCED by reſpect for your public and private character, as well as the relation in which you ſtand with the brethren of this ſociety, we, the Grand-Lodge of the State of South-Carolina Ancient York Maſons, beg leave to offer our ſincere congratulations on your arrival in this State.

We felicitate you upon the eſtabliſhment and exerciſe of permanent government, whoſe foundation was laid, under your auſpices, by military atchievements, upon which have been progreſſively reared the pillars of the free republic over which you preſide, ſupported by wiſdom, ſtrength, and beauty, unrivalled amongſt the nations of the world.

The fabric, thus raiſed and committed to your ſuperintendence, we earneſtly wiſh may continue to produce order and harmony, to ſucceeding ages, and be the aſylum of virtue to the oppreſſed of all parts of the univerſe.

When we contemplate the diſtreſſes of war—the inſtances of humanity, diſplayed by the Craft, afford ſome relief to the feeling mind; and it gives us the moſt pleaſing ſenſations to recollect, that, amidſt the difficulties attendant on your late military ſtations, you ſtill aſſociated with, and patroniſed, the Ancient Fraternity.

Diſtinguiſhed always by your virtues, more than the exalted ſtations in which you have moved, we exult in the opportunity you now give us of hailing you brother of our Order, and truſt, from your knowledge of our inſtitution, to merit your countenance and ſupport.

With fervent zeal for your happineſs, we pray that a life ſo dear to the boſom of this ſociety, and to mankind in general, may be long, very long, preſerved; and, when you leave the temporal ſymbolic lodges of this world, you may be received into the celeſtial lodge of light and perfection, where the Grand-Maſter, Architect of the Univerſe, preſides.

Done in behalf of the grand-lodge,

Charleſton, 2d May, 1791. M. GIST, G. M.

To which the Preſident returned this Anſwer:

To the GRAND LODGE *of* SOUTH-CAROLINA ANCIENT YORK MASONS.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM much obliged by the reſpect which you are ſo good as to declare for my public and private character. I recognize with pleaſure my relation to the brethren of your ſociety; and I accept, with gratitude, your congratulations on my arrival in South-Carolina.

Your ſentiments on the eſtabliſhment and exerciſe of our equal government, are worthy of an aſſociation whoſe principles lead to purity of morals, and beneficence of action.

The fabric of our freedom is placed on the enduring baſis of public virtue, and will, I fondly hope, long continue to protect the proſperity of the architects who raiſed it.

I ſhall be happy, on every occaſion, to evince my regard for the fraternity. For your proſperity individually, I offer my beſt wiſhes. G. WASHINGTON.

The Grand-Maſter then introduced his deputy, who had the honor of preſenting the other attending brethren to the Preſident.

CHARLESTON, May 10, 1791.

ON Saturday the 17th inſtant, a ſumptuous entertainment was given by the MERCHANTS of this city, to the Preſident of the United States, in the Exchange; at which were preſent by invitation his Excellency the Governor, the Senators and Repreſentatives of this State in Congreſs; his honor the Intendant, the Wardens with the Federal, State, and city Officers; all the Members of both Houſes of Aſſembly for Charleſton diſtrict, who were in town; the Clergy of every denomination, and many reſpectable ſtrangers.—They aſſembled to the number of upwards of three hundred, in the City Hall. On the Preſident's arrival, the ſhip *America*, of this place, (being moored off the exchange,) fired a federal ſalute: About half paſt four, the company ſat down at an elegant dinner, which was furniſhed with every delicacy which the country and ſeaſon could afford. The wines were excellent and in great variety; after dinner the following toaſts were drank.

The United States of America—may they long enjoy freedom in peace.

The federal conſtitution, its friends and ſupporters,

The Vice-Preſident and members of the ſenat.

(By the Preſident,) The commercial intereſt of Charleſton.

The late members of both houſes of Congreſs—may their ſucceſſors inherit their wiſdom and patriotiſm.

Louis XVIth, and National Aſſembly of France, a ſpeedy and ſucceſsful termination of their labours.

Agriculture and commerce—may their dependence on each other be properly underſtood.

The navigation of the United States—protected by the ſtrong arms of the federal government, may it encreaſe and flouriſh.

The uſeful arts of peace.

May the merchants of the United States continue to merit the flattering compliment paid them by the Preſident, at the opening of the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs.

The national bank—a general diffuſion of its happy effects throughout the United States.

The defenders of the rights and liberties of the people throughout the world.

The fair daughters of America.

The ſecretary of ſtate—may the important ſervices he has rendered to the commercial intereſts of his country, endear him to every merchant.

The ſecretary of the treaſury—may his fame increaſe with the riſing credit of his country.

May the mantle of peace and friendſhip cover the world.

And when the Preſident retired.

The illuſtrious Preſident of the United States, long may he live to enjoy the praiſes of a grateful people.

The Lady of the Preſident.

At each of which the America fired thirteen guns.

At eight o'clock the Preſident retired to the City Hall, from whence he had a view of the fireworks diſplayed on board the ſhip, which was illuminated with lanthorns; amidſt them the letters V. W. (Vivat Waſhington) were ſtrikingly conſpicuous.

The walls of the Exchange were beautifully decorated with flowers, ſhrubs; wreaths of laurel encircling the arches: over the Preſident's ſeat was exhibited an emblematical painting, repreſenting commerce diſtributing plenty over the globe. Oppoſite, under the center arch, was ſuſpended a ſhip in miniature, handſomely decorated, and furniſhed with lamps to the number of one hundred and thirty-ſix, which, in the evening, were lighted up; this at once diſcovered a beautiful emblematical figure, and formed a moſt happy ſubſtitute for a brilliant chandelier; on her ſtern was painted "COMMERCE of CHARLESTON," and the repeated acclamations of the company teſtified their wiſhes for her ſucceſs.

The harmony and hilarity which prevailed throughout, were ſtrongly demonſtrative of the general gratitude and joy; and it muſt have afforded the higheſt gratification to every true patriot, to have obſerved the man whom we moſt venerate *venerated by all.*

On Sunday the Preſident of the United States attended divine ſervice at St. Philip's, in the forenoon; dined, in a private manner with General Moultrie, and went to St. Michael's in the afternoon: and yeſterday morning, at 6 o'clock, ſet out on the continuance of his tour to Savannah, eſcorted out of town by a number of the Cincinnati and other gentlemen.

SAVANNAH, *(Georgia)* May 19.

HAVING announced in our laſt paper the expected arrival of the Preſident of the United States, we ſhall now lay before the public an account of his reception in this city.

On Thurſday morning the Preſident arrived at Puryſburgh, where he was received by the Committee who had been deputed by a number of the citizens of Savannah and its vicinity for that purpoſe, and to conduct him to the city in a boat which had been equipped and neatly ornamented for the occaſion. The Preſident, with the Committee, his Secretary Major Jackſon, Major Butler, Gen. Wayne, and Mr. Baillie, embarked at Puryſburg between 10 and 11 o'clock, and was rowed down the river by nine American Captains, viz. Capts. Putnam, Courter, Rice, Fiſher, Huntingdon, Kerſhaw, Swaine, M'Intire, and Morriſon, who were dreſſed in light blue ſilk jackets, black ſattin breeches, white ſilk ſtockings, and round hats with black ribbons having the words "LONG LIVE THE PRESIDENT" in letters of gold. Within ten miles of the city they were met by a number of gentlemen in ſeveral boats, and as the Preſident paſſed by them, a band of muſic played the celebrated ſong, "*He comes, the Hero comes,*" accompanied with ſeveral voices. On his approach to the city, the concourſe on the Bluff, and the crowds which had preſſed into the veſſels, evinced the general joy which had been inſpired by the viſit of this moſt beloved of men, and the ardent deſire of all ranks and conditions of people to be gratified by his preſence. Upon arriving at the upper part of the harbor he was ſaluted from the wharves and by the ſhipping, and particularly by the ſhip Thomas Wilſon, Capt. White, which was beautifully decorated with the colours of various nations. At the foot of the ſtairs where the Preſident landed he was received by Col. Gunn and Gen. Jackſon, who introduced to him the Mayor and Aldermen of the city. The Artillery company ſaluted him with 26 diſcharges from their field pieces, and he was then conducted to a houſe prepared by the Corporation for his accommodation, in St. James's Square, in the following order of proceſſion: Light Infantry Company. Field Officers and other Officers of the Militia. Marſhal of the City. Treaſurer and Clerk. Recorder. Aldermen. Mayor. Preſident and Suite. Committee of citizens. Members of the Cincinnati. Citizens two and two. Artillery Company.

The Preſident and Suite were conducted to Brown's Coffee-houſe by the Mayor of the city and Preſident of the Cincinnati, and dined with the Corporation at ſix o'clock the ſame day. The following gentlemen were invited to partake of the entertainment prepared: The Judges of the Superior Courts of the ſtate and Inferior Courts of this county, Clergy, Members of the Legiſlature, Members of the Cincinnati, Field Officers of the Militia, Preſident of the Union Society, the Recorder and Treaſurer of city; when the following toaſts were drank, each ſucceeded by diſcharges from the field pieces of the Artillery Company: 1. The United States. 2. The State of Georgia; may ſhe increaſe in population and wealth, [By the Preſident.] 3. The happy Occaſion. 4. The Governor of the ſtate. 5. The Vice Preſident. 6. Louis XVIth. 7. The National Aſſembly. 8. The Congreſs of the United States. 9. Agriculture and Commerce. 10. Arts and Sciences. 11. The fair Daughters of America. 12. The Sons of Freedom in every part of the globe. 13. The Marquis de la Fayette. 14. The Memory of Gen. Greene. 15. The Memory of thoſe brave Men who fell in defence of American Liberty. The Preſident then retired, and a 16th toaſt was given, viz. The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES. In the evening the city was beautifully illuminated, and the ſhip Thomas Wilſon, with a great number of lanthorns with lights made a fine appearance.

(Account to be continued.)

ANECDOTE.

WHEN King JOHN was ſhewn where a nobleman, that had rebelliouſly borne arms againſt him, lay very honorably entombed, and was adviſed to deface the monument, he ſaid—"No, no; but I would all the reſt of mine enemies were as honorably buried."

From the DUBLIN CHRONICLE, *of the 5th* APRIL.

Mr. Burke's ſpeech on the Miniſter's propoſition to encreaſe the naval armament.

MR. Burke roſe, as he ſaid, to make a few obſervations upon what he conſidered the moſt extraordinary event that had paſſed in that Houſe ſince he had the honor to ſit in it. He obſerved, that he could not account for the meaſure when he conſidered the talents of the right hon. gentlemen, which for one he had been ready often to acknowledge. In the part he ſhould take, or in the oppoſition he ſhould give to this uncommon ſtep of Miniſters, he diſclaimed all party conſiderations whatever. If any *acrimony* againſt any one perſon at any time found its way into him, he declared that whenever he diſcuſſed any public or conſtitutional queſtion it was *neutralized* and even *dulcified*. This was exactly the caſe at preſent; he ſaid that he had never heard of ſuch *moderation* as the right hon. gentleman had ſet up; it was in his opinion a cruelty—it was telling the Ruſſians that they might have continued the war, and though aggreſſed, and of courſe entitled to revenge themſelves on the aggreſſors, yet that they muſt relinquiſh the conqueſts they ſhould make, and be content to be put on their former footing. Thus the *uti poſſidetis* was to be held before them.—But the uncommon part in what he beheld of Miniſters, was the including Turkey in the balance of Europe. It had been conſidered an Aſiatic country, and ought ſo to be held without in any degree ſtriking the eye in its attention to the European balance of power. Had it any Ambaſſador at our Court, at Berlin, or at Copenhagen, &c.? Did it pay any regard to us, or conſider us in any other light than as heretics? Was not our Ambaſſador there treated like a dog? "For my part (ſays Mr. Burke) my way of reaſoning may be conſidered as upon the *old principle*; but I very much diſlike this *anti-cruſade*. I am not for favoring ſuch barbarians, and oppreſſing Chriſtians, to the detriment of civilization and hindrance of human refinement."—"Why (ſaid he) are we to be alarmed at the Ruſſians' capture of a town?—the empire of Turkey is not diſmembered by that. We are in poſſeſſion of Gibraltar, and yet Spain is not diſmembered."—In reſpect to confidence, it was not capable of definition—much of it muſt be left to diſcretion. He was ready to allow that "a Miniſter without any confidence would be no better than a ſlave; and if too much confidence were implicitly repoſed in him," ſaid he "we ſhould be ſlaves ourſelves." He could not ſee the ſmalleſt reaſon for our alarms at the aggrandiſement of Ruſſia, or fears for the depreſſion of Turkey. The right hon. gentleman might call this by the name of Moderation: but would it be deemed ſo by the world? Was it not an inſult to every other power? Was it neceſſary, in order to preſerve the balance, that every State or Power ſhould continue exactly in the ſame ſtate? or could that balance be affected by the loſs of Oczakow to the Turks? It was fine talking of what we are to do with Ruſſia by a naval armament. "We were to conquer America," ſaid Mr. Burke, "and I gave my opinion what would be the fruits of the attempt." Mr. Burke concluded a moſt eloquent ſpeech, by obſerving, that if theſe interferences are to take place at any time by the haughty and aſſuming Miniſters of any State, they ought to be in favor of freedom and the cultivation of *Chriſtian* fellowſhip, and not in eſpouſing the cauſe of *Barbarians* who have not the ſmalleſt regard for us in return.

Sir James Murray ſaid a few words after Mr. Burk upon the ſame ſide, when the queſtion was loudly called for, and the gallery ordered to be cleared. The Houſe now divided—

For the Amendment	—	135
Againſt it — — —		228
Majority	— —	93

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MR. BACHE,

THE influence of the preſent conſtitution of the United States extends, not only to the ſituation, but alſo to the language of America. The republican principles of the government, inſtilled into the majority of the citizens, have given riſe to the employment of the word *federal*, as a recommendatory epithet. We have *federal* beer, *federal* cakes, *federal* manufactories, and a long liſt of *federal et cetera*. Paſſing through a certain part of this metropolis, I was ſtruck with a new application of the word: On a Schoolmaſter's ſign was written, "Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. taught upon a *federal* ſyſtem." I was at firſt diverted with this idea of honeſt *Quil*; but began afterwards to conſider that there was more reaſon in his uſe of the word *federal* than I was aware of. Our modern Schools are *called* places of *education*:—We are, it is true, inſtructed there in languages and ſciences; but whence do we get our other knowledge? Not in *Univerſities*.—Our religious ſentiments are inherited from our parents; our morals are acquired from our companions; our ideas of government are the conſequences of early prejudices in favor of the conſtitution of our native land, rather than rational principles adopted by reaſon from a knowledge and conſideration of the government of other countries. But, were theſe made part of the inſtruction of our youth in public Seminaries;* were young perſons taught to think for themſelves; were they rationally inſtructed in the glorious principles of *equal liberty*; were they impreſſed with an early ſenſe of their religious and ſocial duties, we ſhould not then have much reaſon to complain of the degeneracy of mankind; we ſhould have better and more enlightened members of ſociety—men fit to be *citizens of a republic*. Such an education would in reality be upon a FEDERAL SYSTEM. C. Y.

* [*The ingenious and philanthropic* NOAH WEBSTER, *anticipating the idea of the above writer, ſome time ago publiſhed a* Federal Catechiſm *for the uſe of Schools.*]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

O D E,

WRITTEN ON LEAVING THE PLACE OF MY NATIVITY.

HIGH up the heavens the Sun in radiance moves,
Gilding thy varied beauties, happy *Place*,
Whoſe charms, by birth and time endear'd, my ſpirit loves,
And mourning leaves, a diſtant way to trace.

Now let me check the riſing ſigh
To mark, with melancholy eye,
Thy ſcenes which, lingering, from my view retire:
Thy domes, ſlow-moving from the ſight;
Thy Lake, which gleams a fainting light;
Thy dim-diſcovered ſpire.

Dear ſcenes of youthful joy—farewel!
Farewel the *Street* which evening hail'd her own,
Charm'd with the ſcattered moonlight o'er it thrown,
Liſtening, with ſweet attention, while the knell
Rung o'er the echoing fields, of Summer's early bell.
Farewel the *Street*, where winter, robed in ſnow,
Roar'd with wild tempeſt in the ear of night;
Where Friendſhip, powerful, could his might o'erthrow,
And win Affection's houſe of calm delight.

Farewel thou venerable *Dome*,
Where the mild Sabbath call'd my conſtant feet.
Still let me think how frequent on thy ſeat,
Deep-muſing tho't hath found a heavenly home.
For there the ſoul, when bigot rage was raiſed,
And fiery zeal threw crimſon o'er the face,
Or when the vengeance of the Lord was praiſed,
And torture ſhook the tenements of grace;
Or prieſtly warmth upraiſed the rod;
Or Dullneſs nodded o'er the word of God;
Could look with mild complacency around;
And aye where inborn worth was found,
Or goodneſs glow'd upon the face of youth,
Or native innocency ſhone,
Or beauty ſoften'd on the lip of truth,
Or dove-like Pureneſs fix'd her throne;
Could gaze with fond delight,
Grow better at the ſight,
Grateful would ſwell for what was given,
And riſe, in glowing rapture, up to heaven.

To the ſtill-winding *River's* moonlight banks;
The ſlowly-riſing *Hill*, which leads along
To where the *Grove*, rich ſcene of Quips and Cranks
And ſide-ſupporting laughter, becks the jocund throng;
One penſive, laſt farewell, now loads my ſorrowing ſong.

Farewel dear *Inmates* of my ſoul!
Now let no grief your minds controul;
Now heave no ſilent, ſecret, ſigh;
Or hang in tears the mournful eye;
Or lift the hands, in anguiſh wrung;
Or wake to ſpeech the flattering tongue.
Is't not enough in pain to part?
Spare, ſpare, the agonizing heart.

Science hails me to her ſeat;
Bright *Ambition* urges on;
Fame to *Glory* tempts my feet.
'Seize on knowledge ere 'tis gone.
'*Learning* opes her varied ſtores;
'*Age* his ſtream of treaſure pours;
'Meek-eyed *Piety* requires;
'Mild *Humanity* deſires;
'*Pity* points, thy gain, the ſkies;
'Come!' the *Voice* of *Nature* cries.

Father of Heaven! I bow with ſoul reſign'd,
My former joys ſhall aid my better part;
All meaner cares be baniſh'd from my mind
My toils my Country claims, and God my heart.

E L L A.

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

A conciſe abſtract of the New Conſtitution of France, accepted by the King, and ratified by the People, July 14, 1790.

CONSTITUTIONAL ARTICLES.

THE Government of France ſhall be monarchical.

The Perſon of the King ſhall be inviolable and ſacred.

The Crown ſhall be indiviſible and hereditary from male to male.

The National Aſſembly ſhall be permanental and compoſed of one houſe.

Every Legiſlature ſhall ſit two years, and all the members ſhall be re-eligible.

The King ſhall have a ſuſpenſory negative upon the laws propoſed by the National Aſſembly; which negative ſhall have effect until the meeting of the third Legiſlature after that by which the ſaid laws ſhall have been propoſed.

The King may invite the National Aſſembly to take an object into conſideration; but the right of propoſing laws ſhall be veſted excluſively in the Repreſentatives of the nation.

The Supreme Executive power ſhall be veſted excluſively in the King; he may from time to time enforce the laws by proclamation.

Every ordinance of the King ſhall be ſigned by his Majeſty, and atteſted by a Secretary of State.

The Judiciary power ſhall be entirely diſtinct from the two others; but juſtice ſhall be adminiſtered in the name of the King.

The impoſt ſhall be granted but for the time which will expire at the day of the following ſeſſion.

The King's approbation of a law ſhall be expreſſed in the following words, "The King conſents and will execute." The King's negative ſhall be thus, "The King will examine."

The Legiſlature may preſent its decrees to the King, either ſeparately or collectively at the end of each ſeſſion.

The kingdom ſhall be divided into thirty-three departments, each department into diſtricts, and each diſtrict into cantons of about four ſquare leagues.

The election to the National Aſſembly ſhall be made by the electors choſen in the departments.

Each department ſhall have an adminiſtrative aſſembly.

Each city, town, borough or community ſhall have a municipality.

The Repreſentatives to the National Aſſembly, ſhall be conſidered as Repreſentatives of the Nation, and not of any particular department. Therefore they ſhall not be liable to be recalled in any caſe whatſoever. The ſame rule ſhall be obſerved with reſpect to the members of department or diſtrict aſſemblies.

All active citizens ſhall have a right to aſſemble in primary meeting by cantons. To be conſidered as an active citizen the following qualifications are required, 1ſt. to be a Frenchman, either by birth or naturalization; 2d. to be twenty-five years old; 3d. to be an inhabitant of the Canton; 4th. to pay a contribution of the value of three days labor; 5th. not to be a ſervant at wages.

With theſe qualifications non-Catholics and Jews ſhall be entitled to the rights of active citizens.

The canton aſſemblies ſhall annually make a liſt of all the citizens above 21 years of age, who ſhall take the civic oath, without which they ſhall have no right to elect or to be elected.

Bankrupts and inſolvent debtors, or ſons who neglect to pay their ſhare of the debts of their fathers, ſhall be excluded from all elections.

In the country, 900 inhabitants ſhall form two primary aſſemblies; but in cities, 4000 inhabitants ſhall have only one primary aſſembly.

The primary aſſemblies ſhall appoint one elector for each number of 100 active citizens. None ſhall be appointed an elector unleſs he pays a contribution of the value of 10 days labor.

The electors choſen by all the primary aſſemblies of a department, ſhall elect the members to the National Aſſembly according to the plurality of votes. In caſe of an equality of votes, the oldeſt of the candidates ſhall be prefered.

The number of the Repreſentatives to the National Aſſembly, ſhall be equal to the number of departments multiplied by nine. This repreſentation ſhall be eſtimated according to the compound ratio of territory, population and contributions, that every department may have in the National Legiſlature, that influence, to which it is entitled by its territory, population and wealth. In conſequence of this diſtinction, ſome departments will have only five or ſix repreſentatives, and others twelve or thirteen.

To be eligible to the National Aſſembly, it ſhall be required to pay a direct contribution of the value of a mark of ſilver, and to be in poſſeſſion of landed property.

The electors ſhall appoint Suppleans or ſupplementary members, equal to the third of the number of the numbers of the National Aſſembly.

Elections ſhall be the only title of the functions of repreſentatives, to the National Aſſembly.—The liberty of their votes ſhall not be impeded by any particular mandate or inſtructions.

The ſame electors ſhall appoint the members of the department aſſemblies, whoſe number ſhall conſiſt of thirty-ſix for each department.

The electors of the ſame diſtrict ſhall appoint the members of the diſtrict aſſemblies, whoſe number ſhall be 12 for each diſtrict.

To be eligible to theſe aſſemblies, it ſhall be required to pay a contribution of 10 days labor.

Theſe aſſemblies ſhall be permanent, and half of their members ſhall be renewed every two years.

Each adminiſtration of a department or diſtrict, ſhall be divided into a council and directory. The council to be aſſembled once in a year; and the directory to be always in activity. The directory of departments to be compoſed of eight members, that of diſtricts of a leſs number.

The councils of departments ſhall not ſit longer than one month, and thoſe of diſtricts no longer than two weeks.

The adminiſtration of departments ſhall, under the inſpection of the legiſlative body, and in conformity to the national decrees, be intruſted with the following powers: 1ſt. To aſſeſs in the diſtricts the contributions impoſed upon each department, and the diſtricts, to make a re-partition of the ſame amongſt the municipalities; 2d, to cauſe the rolls of aſſeſſment to be made amongſt the taxable inhabitants of each municipality; 3d. to ſuperintend the regular payment of contributions; 4th. to ordain the expences aſſigned upon thoſe contributions.

They ſhall moreover, under the inſpection of the King as the ſupreme head of the nation, ſuperintend, 1ſt. the police of the poor and vagabonds; 2d. the hoſpitals, priſons and houſes of

correction; 3d. the public education; 4th, the funds for the encouragement of agriculture and industry; 5th. the preservation of public property; 6th. the forests, rivers, canals, roads, &c. 7th. the building of churches, presbyteries, &c. 8th. the execution of the laws relative to public security and salubrity; 9th, the service and the employment of the militia.

No resolution of a district or department shall be carried into execution, without the consent of the King, excepting current business.

The administrative assemblies shall have no right to levy an impost, or to open a loan without the consent of the National Assembly.

In the primary assemblies, the votes of those who cannot write, shall be written by three of the oldest citizens, who shall have taken an oath to this purpose, and who shall during the meeting remain at the same place. The electors shall not write their votes any where else than at the place of meeting.

None shall be elected or eligible, without having taken the civic oath.

The head of every municipal body shall be called the Mayor. All active citizens may concur in the formation of municipalities. 4000 inhabitants shall form one assembly, 8000, two, &c.

Two near relations shall not be at the same time members of a municipality.

The mayors shall be elected by the plurality of votes, and the other members by ballots of double lists.

The number of the members shall be in proportion to the population of the districts.

Each municipal body shall be divided into a council and a board. The council to meet once a month. The board to be permanent.

The mayor may be re-elected after two years, but shall not serve more than four years.

The elections shall take place in the whole kingdom on the Sunday after Saint Martin's day.

The functions of the municipalities shall be two fold, 1st, under the authority of the departments, to superintend the revenue of public property, to discharge local expences, to survey public works, and to maintain a good police. 2d, under the authority of the King, to make a repartition of direct contributions, to superintend the collection of the same, and their payment; to direct and survey public establishments; to build and keep in repair churches, presbyteries, prisons, hospitals and other public buildings.

The municipalities may request the assistance of the national guards.

WORCESTER, May 21.

Tuesday last his Excellency the Vice-President of the United States, his Lady and Family, passed through this town on their way to his seat in Braintree.

BOSTON, May 23.

Thursday last arrived at his seat in Braintree, the Vice-President of the United States of America.

The Legislature of *Connecticut*, following the example of our Gallic Allies, have abolished Titles.—Formerly their Legislature contained three or four score Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, Honorables, and Esquires,—Now none are more than simple *Masters*.

Faneuil-Hall is now new painting and repairing in a handsome style—We cannot therefore forbear expressing our hope, that the arches which are left for pictures, may be filled up with the productions of our artists. The portrait of his Excellency the Governor, should decorate the arch on the right—whilst that of the liberal donor of the edifice, would fill up that on the left. To complete the groupe, let a full length of the "MAN WHO UNITES ALL HEARTS"—fill the window which formerly had in it a portait of GEORGE II.

The district of Maine contains 96,500 inhabitants—The males exceeded the females 2,101.

The principal towns in the lower parts of Maine, are for a separation—and have in general chosen Representatives. At Portland, the votes were, for a separation 39—against it 38.

To-morrow, about noon, will be launched from Mr. Derby's wharf, in Salem, a ship, of between 5 and 600 tons—supposed the largest ever built in that county.

Such immense quantities of corn have arrived at Martinique, from the United States, that Capt. Campbell, of Wiscasset, made a speculation of 1500 bushels, at 2s. 6d. with which he has arrived at Wiscasset.

The Revenue Cutter of this District is to be called the *Massachusetts*.

GEORGE-TOWN, May 25.

The District Court at Dumfries ended on Monday the 23d inst. without a single indictment being brought in by the Grand Jury!!

We learn that a gentleman from Holland, lately arrived, with an intention to purchase all the vacant shares in the Patowmack Company.

Philadelphia, June 1.

It is said that an elderly gentleman in the neighborhood of Princeton, New-Jersey, is about to institute a regular series of experiments in *Animal Magnetism*; a subject which has been lately explained in this paper.—From this gentleman's character for accuracy in investigation, quickness of apprehension, and precision of thought, it may be expected that he will throw much light upon this sublime science; and the public mind will doubtless receive singular gratification from a communication of the result of his experiments in due season.

Abstract of French intelligence from the DUBLIN CHRONICLE, *to April 5.*

The health of his Majesty the King of Frenchmen was so far recruited the 16th March, that Te Deum was ordered to be celebrated on the occasion; the Queen receives the felicitations of the Assembly and the people with uncommon delight.

The Abbe Seyes has been elected to four Bishoprics at one and the same time—he has not yet made his election.

The rights of primogeniture are abolished by the National Assembly.

POOR DE LA TUDE who suffered thirty years imprisonment in the Bastile, is about to publish an history of his life.

M. de Montesquiou has succeeded M. de Noailles as President of the National Assembly.

An address from the Germanick Diet, dated Feb. 2, breathes universal resistance of all the States of Germany against France—among other expressions is the following: "The King is a prisoner—the National Assembly never received the power it has assumed, injurious to the rights of the Germanic body, and the faith due to treaties."

The ex-Prince of Conde and his two sons were received at Mentz with the greatest distinction. The beautiful castle of Worms is assigned for their residence. This Prince loses 600,000 livres pr. annum by a late decree of the National Assembly.

The period for a general election is now approaching—there remain only a few constitutional articles to be decreed—and it is probable the present assembly will not set longer than April—and the next will meet the latter end of May.

Te Deums without end are singing throughout France for the King's narrow escape on the 28th February.

1400 Hotels to be let in Paris!

The time for the Clergy's taking the oath is prolonged.

M. Dupont, informed the Assembly that the prisons of the capital are so crouded, that tho' the Judges dispatch from 40 to 50 trials in a week, they would not be able to try all the prisoners in less than four or five years. He moved that two more tribunals should be erected, seven Judges to preside in each.

Mr. Freteau moved that six more tribunals be added to those lately erected, consisting of forty-two additional Judges; this motion was decreed.

Mr. Dupont informed the Assembly that there are at this moment, between thirty and forty thousand people in Paris who live entirely on plunder!

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Live Oak,	Irvin,	Jamaica,
Ship Favorite,	Reed,	London,
Brig Hope,	Lee,	Jamaica,
Ship Hannibal,	Cunningham,	Cadiz,
Snow Experiment,	Bayne,	Jamaica,
Ship Henrietta,	Wicks.	Havre de Grace,
Schooner Charlotte,	Miller,	St. Lucia,
Brig Mary,	Curvin,	St. Croix.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ BIRTHA's *inestimable favor, and several other communications shall appear as fast as possible.* EVELINA *will see by this day's Gazette that she mistakes.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the same year.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of
} *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ *The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.*

FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, in Jefferson County, state of Kentucky, situate 25 miles from Louisville, in a thick settled neighbourhood. This tract is supposed by good judges who are acquainted with its situation and quality, to be the most valuable in that part of the country, as its connection by water with Louisville, the principal town in all Kentucky, must increase its value—it was some of the first land taken up in that neighbourhood, so that the title is indisputable. Lands in the neighbourhood of Louisville, not superior in quality or situation, have sold currently at one guinea per acre.

The Proprietor of this tract wishes to dispose of it for Cash, in order to improve other tracts in that neighbourhood, and therefore will sell cheap.

Any gentleman desirous to bargain for the same, may, by application to the Printer, be informed of the price.

N. B. The above tract of land is well known to a number of gentlemen in the state of Virginia, who will if required, certify its value.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON the fourteenth of January last the subscriber presented a memorial to Congress, stating his intention to publish a complete and correct octavo edition of the Laws, Resolutions, and Treaties of the United States, and praying that such measures might be adopted as would give AUTHENTICITY to said edition. The memorial was read in the House of Representatives, and referred to the Secretary of State. On the seventh of February that officer, after mature deliberation made the following report:—

"The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the memorial of Andrew Brown, printer, of Philadelphia, has had the same under his consideration, and thereupon makes the following

REPORT,

The Memorialist states that he has in contemplation to publish a correct edition of the Laws, Treaties, and Resolutions of the United States, and prays, that such measures may be adopted for giving a public authentication to his work, as may ensure its reception throughout the United States.

The Secretary of State observes, that there exists, at present, but a single edition of the laws of the United States, to wit, the one printed by Childs and Swaine; that this edition is authentic, the proof-sheets thereof having been carefully collated by sworn clerks, with the original rolls in his office, and rendered literally conformable therewith. That the first volume of this edition can now rarely be found, the copies originally printed being mostly disposed of.

That it is desirable that copies of the laws should be so multiplied throughout the states, and in such cheap forms, as that every citizen of the United States may be able to procure them. That it is important also, that such publications be rendered authentic, by a collation of the proof-sheets with the original rolls, by sworn clerks, when they are printed at the seat of government, or in its neighbourhood, and by a collation of the whole work when printed at a distance, and a certified correction of its typographical errors annexed to each volume.

That this, however, if done at the public expense, would occasion an inconvenient augmentation of the number of clerks, as the act of collation requires the presence of three clerks, one to hold the roll, a second a printed copy already authenticated, and the third the proof sheet.

That it would be more reasonable that persons of confidence should be employed, at the expence of the Editor, to be named and sworn as clerks, for the special occasion.

That, in this way, he is of opinion that it will be advantageous to the public to permit that the Laws, to be printed by the Memorialist, be collated with, and corrected by, the original rolls, and that a certificate thereof, by the Secretary of State, be annexed to the Edition.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.
February 5, 1789."

In consequence of this report, Congress have adopted the following resolve—

"RESOLVED by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Andrew Brown, or any other printer, be permitted, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to collate with, and correct by, the original rolls, the Laws, Resolutions and Treaties of the United States, to be by him printed. And that a certificate of their having been so collated and corrected be annexed to the said Edition. Provided, That such collation and correction be at the expense of the said Andrew Brown, or such other printer, and that the person or persons to be by him or them employed in that service, be approved by the Secretary of State.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

Approved, February the eighteenth, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State."

As this Edition of the STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES is to be printed at the seat of government, and with the approbation of Congress, and as the proof-sheets shall be collated with the original rolls and records, by sworn clerks, in the office of the Secretary of State, there can be no doubt but it will meet with a candid and universal reception.

Confiding particularly in the patronage of the citizens of the United States, whose interests are most materially connected with a due execution of this work, the editor submits to their consideration the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1st. The work shall be printed with a new type on good paper.

2d. The acts of the different sessions of each Congress (the duration of which is limitted, by the Constitution, to the term of two years) shall be comprised in one volume, octavo, and delivered to the subscribers in boards.

3d. The volume, from the commencement of the first, to the conclusion of the present session, shall be printed with the utmost expedition; and every other volume shall be ready to be delivered at Philadelphia in a few days after the close of the last session of every future Congress;—or the work shall be delivered in numbers at the close of each session (at the option of the subscribers) the acts of each session making a number.

4th. The first volume shall contain such acts of the Congress, under the Confederation, as may be thought most important to be generally known in the administration of the present government, together with the acts of the first, second, and third sessions of the present Congress, and the treaties which have been entered into with foreign nations, and with the Indian tribes.

The first volume, it is supposed, will contain five hundred and fifty pages; in this case the price will be one dollar and two thirds: should the number of pages be more or less, the price will be increased or diminished in proportion.

5th. A Complete index shall be annexed to each volume.

Those who may incline to patronize this highly necessary, and very laborious, as well as expensive undertaking, are requested to forward their names to any of the following gentlemen, viz.

Mr. Thomas B. Waite, Portland, Massachusetts; James Harper, Esq. Portsmouth, N. H. Messrs. Thomas and Andrews, Boston; John Carter, Esq. Providence; Jacob Richardson, Esq. Newport, R. I. Messrs. Hudson and Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Isaac Beers, New-Haven; David Russell, Esq. Bennington, Vermont; Mr. Robert Hodge, New-York; Mr. Isaac Collins, Trenton; Messrs. Craig and Co. Wilmington, Delaware; Messrs. Goddard and Angell, Baltimore; Augustine Davis, Esq. Richmond; L. Standing, Esq. Edenton, N. C. Mr. W. P. Young, Charleston, S. C. Alexander Watt, Esq. Savannah; Messrs. Alexander and James Parker, merchants, Lexington, Kentucky. Or to

ANDREW BROWN,

the publisher, in the city of Philadelphia.

Philad. 22d Feb. 1791.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	17/2 pr. £.	86	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/3 9/4	47⅔	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	9/2	45	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	16/2	80	
Indents	9/3 9/4	47⅔	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12/6 15/.		

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ON THE SUBJECT OF THE
COD AND WHALE FISHERIES,
[CONTINUED.]

No. III.

Abſtract of the Produce of the FISHERIES, exported from the United States, from about Auguſt 20th, 1789, to September 30th, 1790.

	Fiſh dried.		Fiſh pickled.		Oil whale.		Oil ſpermacæti.		Whale-bone.		Candles ſper.		
	Quantity. Kentals.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity. Barrels.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity. Barrels.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity. Barrels.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity. Pounds.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity. Pounds.	Value. Dollars.	Total value. Dollars.
France,	543	1086	12	20	9914	73767	1403	17523	108807	17917	1200	480	749497
French Weſt-Indies,	251116	518288	29294	90818	1756	13685	80	1029			38754	14884	
Amount of firſt claſs,	251659	519374	29306	90838	11670	87452	1483	18552	108807	17917	39954	15364	749497
Spain,	72300	194457	280	813	593	4174					2896	1256	203276
Spaniſh Weſt-Indies & Florida,	824	978	300	886	5	38					1685	674	
Great-Britain,	5	10			1738	21048	3840	60000	1075	215			89859
Britiſh Weſt-Indies,	1970	4114	795	3075	15	124					756	353	
Nova-Scotia,			13	40	1	10	100	870					79404
Holland,			15	45	807	5683			5220	1050			
Dutch Weſt-Indies,	23822	48631	4778	13404	179	1317					23162	9274	
Portugal,	18594	41306	69	242	4	60							55137
Portugueſe Iſlands,	5432	11307	292	801	139	1243	8	120			148	58	4220
Germany,					470	2990			6150	1230			4834
Daniſh Weſt-Indies,	1180	2386	803	2421	3	27							1996
African Iſl. and coaſt of Africa,	613	1324	147	564	6	42					165	66	5519
Mediterranean,	2314	4628	6	36	135	700			29	5	238	150	16
Sweden,	8	16											529
Eaſt-Indies,											1285	529	
Amouut of ſecond claſs,	127062	309157	7498	22327	4095	37456	3948	60990	12474	2500	30425	12360	444790
Amount of both claſſes,	378721	828531	36804	113165	15765	124908	5431	79542	121281	20417	70390	27724	1194287

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL
Lottery Tickets,

Claſs SECOND, to be had at the ſame place.
May 28, 1791. (eptf)

A CARD.
JOSEPH WHEATON

PRESENTS his compliments to his old Military Friends, the Gentlemen of the Civil Liſt, and the Public—wiſhes they may be informed that he has received a very handſome ASSORTMENT of the beſt choſen

SPRING GOODS,

By the PIGOU, and other late arrivals, which are now opening at his KNOWN CHEAP STORE, No. 38, Third-Street, North, and which he is determined to diſpoſe of (at wholeſale or retail) on ſo low terms as muſt make it an *object* to *cuſtomers*.——Orders from his friends will be attended to with punctuality and diſpatch, and the time of payment made convenient.
Philad. May 2, 1791.

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,
BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occaſion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.
Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

MANUEL NOAH,

BROKER,
No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,
BUYS and SELLS
Continental & State Certificates,

Pennſylvania and Jerſey Paper Money,
And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 3.

WE, the Commiſſioners, appointed to receive ſubſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby give public notice, that the Books will be opened by us for that purpoſe at the Bank of North-America, on Monday the 4th day of July next.
THOMAS WILLING, SAMUEL HOWELL,
BEALE BORDLEY, LAMBERT CADWALADER,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
All the Printers in the United States are requeſted to publiſh the above.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber, who ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the buſineſs of VENDUE-MASTER, under Mr. GEORGE KELLY, has juſt opened an OFFICE in the Borough of NORFOLK, Virginia, in a good and convenient Houſe, ſituated near the County Wharf, where he is in hopes of giving general ſatisfaction to all thoſe that may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.
JOHN H. HALL.
Norfolk, Virginia, April 21. 1791. (1 cp 7w)

To be diſpoſed of,
BY PRIVATE SALE,
A COLLECTION OF
Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

In various LANGUAGES—being part of a *private Library*;
Among which are the following:

FOLIO. Euripides, Homer, Demoſthenes, Xenophon, Plato, Lucian, Plutarch, Pauſanias, Procopius, Euſebius, Nicephorus, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Seneca, Pliny, &c.
Quarto. Pindar, Ariſtotle, Terence, Ovid, Cæſar, Suetonius, Juvenal, Manilius, &c.
Octavo & infra. Septuagint, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Epictetus, Heſiod, Orpheus, M. Antoninus, Phalaris, Iſocrates, Polyænus, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Paterculus, Florus, Lucan, Statius, Gellius, Auſonius, Vida, Buchanan, Boëthius, Poëtæ minores Latini, Callipædia, Strada, L. Valla, &c.

☞ *Catalogues may be had, and further particulars learned, at the Book-Store of Meſſrs.* RICE and Co. *Market-Street. Catalogues are alſo ſtitched up with the AMERICAN MUSEUM, for April.*
June 1. 1791. (e2w)

☞ *A few copies of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, printed with Notes, may be had of the Editor.*

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE Legiſlature of the State of Connecticut, at their ſeſſion in December laſt, granted a Lottery for the purpoſe of extending Union Wharf, in the harbour of New-Haven, to the channel; and appointed the ſubſcribers managers, who having given bond for the faithful diſcharge of their truſt, preſent the public with the following

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000	Dollars, is	10,000
1		5000		5000
1		4000		4000
2		2000	are	4000
4		1000		4000
5		500		2500
12		200		2400
30		100		3000
45		50		2250
50		40		2000
61		30		1830
100		20		2000
140		10		1400
5390		8		43120

5842 Prizes.
11658 Blanks.
17500 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, is 87500

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent.

The public utility of extending this wharf, is too evident to require any comment, to thoſe who are acquainted with the town and harbour of New-Haven; to thoſe who are not, ſuffice it to ſay, that its beautiful ſituation is not ſurpaſſed, if equalled by any; being in the heart of a country, which may, with propriety, be ſaid to be the garden of America. The harbour lays open to the ſound but by reaſon of the flats, this wharf is neceſſarily extended to the channel, where ſhips can load and unload; and when compleated, will be the moſt extenſive and commodious wharf in America, the whole extent being about 3-4ths of a mile; and not only the mercantile intereſt of New-Haven and the towns adjacent, but the maritime intereſt of all the States will be benefited by it. The general wiſh that prevails in the minds of all claſſes of people, for the ſucceſs of this enterprize, together with the very great advantage which this ſcheme holds out to adventurers (there being more capital prizes for the number of tickets than any yet publiſhed in America) induce the managers to believe the tickets will meet with a ſpeedy ſale.

The drawing will poſitively commence at the State-Houſe, in New-Haven, on the 13th of September next, or ſooner, if the tickets are ſold.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid on demand, by the managers. Thoſe prizes not called for in nine months after drawing, will be deemed as generouſly given for the uſe of the wharf, and appropriated accordingly.

MANAGERS:
JAMES RICE, MICHAEL TODD,
JEREMIAH ATWATER, ELIJAH AUSTIN,
JOSEPH DRAKE, JOSEPH HOWELL.

Who will pay the prizes which may be drawn by Tickets purchaſed of them in ſaid Lottery.
New-Haven, April 14, 1791

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Compting-houſe of Meſſrs. STEPHEN AUSTIN, and Co. corner of Front and Pine-Streets.

Tickets in the Maſſachuſetts Lottery that have drawn prizes, will be received in payment for the above tickets.

[☞ All perſons concerned will be pleaſed to take notice that the following advertiſement has been varied from that publiſhed in our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treaſury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the firſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the ſtate of Pennſylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the River Muſkingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the ſaid River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the ſaid Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the ſame name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, at Poſt St. Vincennes, and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh, to the Miami village, before deſcribed.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Preſq'Iſle, at Preſq'Iſle, and betwixt Preſq'Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot incluſively.

At any place or places, from the ſaid river Margot, to the river Yazous incluſively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Teneſee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the ſaid river incluſively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles. viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt, }
Two quarts of vinegar, } per. 100 rations.
Two pounds of ſoap, }
One pound of candles, }

ALSO, That Propoſals will be received at the ſaid office until the firſt Monday in September next, incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at Springfield, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the ſtate of New-York,

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the ſame articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That propoſals will be received at the ſaid office, until the 1ſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of January to the 31ſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereinafter mentioned.

At the poſt on the river Saint Mary, at preſent commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the poſt on the river Altamaha, at preſent commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the poſt on the river Oconee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Joſeph Savage.

At the poſt on the river Apalachee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main ſouth branch of the ſaid river, from the ſaid mouth up to the ſource of the ſaid main ſouth branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the ſtate of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent poſts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to ſuch future poſts.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt two months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the ſame articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contracts for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The propoſals may be made for the whole of the above poſts together, or ſeparately for Springfield, for Weſt-Point, for Yorktown, and the ſeventeen places following it, and for the poſts in Georgia; and they muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration, for prompt payment.

☞ *The Printers who have publiſhed the above advertiſment, are requeſted to reprint it with the alterations.*